SFG 2023 | LEVEL 1 | Test #33 – Solutions | ForumIAS

Q.1) In Medieval India, the designations 'Mahattara' and 'Pattakila' were used for
a) military officers
b) village headmen
c) specialists in Vedic rituals
d) chiefs of craft guilds

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
The designations 'Mahattara' and 'Pattakila' were used for Village headmen. Mahattara refers to "representatives of towns or villages" and was a title used in the administration during the rule of the Silahara dynasty (765-1215 AD.) Paṭṭakila also refers to village headman.
Source) UPSC 2014

Q.2) With reference to the administration of Alauddin Khalji, consider the following statements:
1. He encouraged inter–race and inter-group marriages among the nobles.
2. He conducted his administration strictly according to the rules and orders of the Shariat.
3. He was one of the first Sultans of Delhi who ordered the measurement of land.
4. He introduced the system called 'Itlaq' for paying his soldiers.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 3 only
b) 1, 3 and 4 only
c) 3 only
d) 2 and 4 only

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
Allauddin Khalji's policy of vast annexation of territories was followed by **extensive administrative reforms** aimed at stabilising the government.
Statement 1 is incorrect: Alaudding Khalji thought **social intercourse among the nobles and inter marriages** between them as one of the reasons for **rebellion against the empire**. So, **the nobles were ordered not to have social gatherings or inter-marriages** without his permission. He was harsh against nobles, who dared to oppose him.
Statement 2 is incorrect: Alauddin maintained that **the government and administration were affairs quite independent of the rules and orders of the Shariat.** He was the Sultan of strong will and he distinctly **asserted his authority** over the ulama (interpreter of Shariat).
Statement 3 is correct: Alauddin Khalji took important steps in the land revenue administration. He was the first Sultan of Delhi who ordered for the measurement of land. Even the big landlords could not escape from paying land tax. **Land revenue was collected in cash** in order to enable the Sultan to pay the soldiers in cash. His land revenue reforms provided a basis for the future reforms of Sher Shah and Akba**r.**
Statement 4 is incorrect: Feroz Tughluq gave up the practice of paying his royal soldiers in cash: instead, he gave them a **paper called Itlaq - a sort of draft** on whose strength they could claim their salary from the Sultan's revenue officers.
Source:
https://nios.ac.in/media/documents/SrSec315NEW/315_History_Eng/315_History_Eng_Lesson9.pdf
https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/20184/1/Unit-16.pdf (pg. no 8)

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Q.3) With reference to the history of India, which of the following dynasties primarily ruled over/from the territory of Kashmir'?
1. Karkota Dynasty
2. Yashaskara Dynasty
3. Haryanka dynasty
4. Utpala Dynasty
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
a) 1 and 3 only
b) 2 and 4 only
c) 1, 2 and 4 only
d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is correct answer.
Much of the history of Kashmir is deduced from the legendary and historical chronicle Rajatarangini (which means 'the river of kings'). It was probably written in 12th century CE in Sanskrit by a Kashmiri Brahmana called Kalhana.
Option 1 is correct: In early 7th century, the Karkota dynasty rulers established their rule in Kashmir. The dynasty marked the rise of Kashmir as a power in Central Asia and Northern India. The Karkota dynasty (c. 625–855 CE) was founded by Durlabhvardhana during the lifetime of the Pushyabhuti king, Harshavardhana. The Karkota emperors were primarily Hindu, who have been known for building spectacular Hindu temples in their capital, Parihaspur.
Option 2 is correct: Yashaskara dynasty belogs to the kingdom of Kashmir. It was established after the **Utpala dynasty.** It was ruled by Queen Didda (c.958 – 1003 CE).
Option 3 is incorrect: The Haryanka dynasty was the third ruling dynasty of Magadha, an empire of ancient India, which succeeded the Pradyota dynasty and Barhadratha dynasty.
Option 4 is correct: From the 8th to 10th century CE, the Kashmir region was ruled over by the Hindu Utpala dynasty. The kingdom was established by Avanti Varman, ending the rule of the Karkota dynasty in 855 CE.
Source: NCERT+ tamil nadu board+ poonam dalal dhaiya ch 19

Q.4) With reference to the various taxes imposed during the reign of Firoz Shah Tughlaq, consider the following pairs:

Taxes	**Description**
1. Kharaj	Religious tax on non-Muslims
2. Haqq-i-sharb	Tax on war booty
3. Zakat	Tax on property

How many pairs given above is/are correctly matched?
a) Only one pair
b) Only two pairs
c) All three pairs
d) None of the pairs

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Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Firoz Shah Tughlaq was the third ruler of the Tughlaq dynasty that ruled over Delhi from 1320 to 1412 AD. **He was in power from 1351 to 1388 AD. Kharaj, Zakat, Khums, Jajiya** were some of the taxes imposed during his reign.

Pair 1 is incorrect: Kharaj was the **land tax equal to one-tenth of the produce of the land.**

Pair 2 is incorrect: Haqq-i-sharb was a water tax or irrigation tax. It was taken from those cultivators who irrigated their land from the water supplied from the canals constructed by the state.

Khams was the tax imposed on the booty captured during wars.

Pair 3 is correct: Zakat was a **property tax imposed on the wealthy Muslims.** It is of the rate of t**wo and a half per cent tax on property of Muslims.**

Source: https://www.egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/68918/3/Unit-10.pdf (pg no 209)
https://tripurauniv.ac.in/Content/pdf/StudyMaterialsDetail/BA%202nd%20Semester/BA-2ND(History)-History%20of%20India%20(1207-1757%20AD).pdf (pg no 47)

Q.5) With reference to Shankaracharya, consider the following statements:
1. He is credited with establishing Advaita Vedanta school of philosophy.
2. He had authored the book 'Vivekachudamani'.
3. Badrinath Temple of Uttarakhand is believed to be established by Shankaracharya.
4. King Harshavardhan was one of his contemporaries.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
a) 1, 2 and 3 only
b) 1 and 3 only
c) 2 and 4 only
d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Adi Shankara is said to have born in Kaladi village on the bank of the Periyar, the largest river in Kerala. His travels took him from the southernmost tip of the country to Kashmir in the north, Gujarat in the west and Odisha in the east. He was engaged in ebating spiritual scholars everywhere, preaching his beliefs, establishing 'mathas' to take his teachings forward.

Statement 1 is correct: Adi Shankaracharya propounded the philosophy of Advaita Vedanta. It articulates a philosophical position of radical non dualism, a revisionary worldview which it derived from the ancient Upanishadic texts. According to the philosophy, the whole world is a manifestation of the one and only God (brahman) and all diversity we see is delusion (maya) as the result of ignorance (advidya).

Statement 2 is correct: He authored the book Vivekachudamani. It spells out the qualifications required in a student of Vedanta.

Statement 3 is correct: Adi Shankara is believed to have established the Badrinath temple in the 8th century. This vaishanavite temple is one of the Char Dhams (four important pilgrimages) in Uttarakhand. The temple is located in the Garhwal Himalayas and on the banks of the Alaknanda River.

Statement 4 is incorrect: Adi Shankaracharya was born around 788 A.D. whereas Harsha ruled from 606 to 647 A.D.

Source: https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1769605
https://blog.forumias.com/explained-life-work-and-legend-of-adi-shankara-advaita-master-philosopher-nonpareil/
https://uttarakhandtourism.gov.in/destination/badrinath

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Q.6) "He was one of the important rulers of the Kalachuri dynasty. He made the Kalachuris one of the important political powers in India. He assumed the proud title of Trikalingadhipati (the Lord of Trikalinga). Some historians believe that an important factor in his success was the fact that his kingdom escaped the devastating raids of Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni."
The ruler described in the above paragraph is:
a) King Bhoja
b) Nannuka
c) Nagabhata
d) Gangeya-deva

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
The state of Chedi was situated between the Narmada and Godavari rivers, and was ruled by the Kalachuri dynasty. Like the Chandellas, the Kalachuris of Chedi (also known as the Kalachuris of Tripuri) were formerly subordinate to the Pratiharas, but around the middle of the 10th century CE, they asserted their independence. They ruled the historical Chedi region (also known as Dahala-mandala) with their capital at Tripuri, near modern Jabalpur, MP.
Option a is incorrect. King Bhoja was an important ruler from the Paramara dynasty.
Option b is incorrect. Nannuka (831-845 CE) was the founder of the Chandela dynasty, which ruled in the Jejakabhukti region (Bundelkhand in Madhya Pradesh).
Option c is incorrect. Nagabhata I (730 – 760 CE) was the founder of the imperial Gurjara Pratihara dynasty.
Option d is correct. Gangeya-deva (1015–41 CE) was one of the most important rulers of the Kalachuri dynasty, who, due to his military genius, made the Chedis one of the greatest political powers in India at the time. As a token of his great victory, he assumed the proud title of Trikalingadhipati (the Lord of Trikalinga). He also assumed the title of Vikramaditya. Some historians believe that an important factor in his success was the fact that his kingdom escaped the devastating raids of Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni, which affected most of the other great powers to its north and north-west. **Hence, option d is correct.**
Source: NCERT+ tamil nadu board+ poonam dalal dhaiya ch 19

Q.7) With respect to the Solanki Rajputs of Gujarat, which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Bhima I?
1. He defeated Qutab-ud-din Aibak and stopped his expansion into Gujarat.
2. He built the Sun Temple in Modhera.
3. He built the famous Rani-Ki-Vav in Patan.
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 2 and 3 only

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
The Solanki Rajputs are also known as the Chalukya family of Gujarat, which was different from the earlier Chalukyan dynasty of Badami. It ruled parts of Gujarat and Kathiawar between 10th century AD and 13th century AD.
Option 1 is incorrect: Qutab-ud-din Aibak (1150 – 1210 CE) was the contemporary of Bhima II (1178–1240 CE). He was not the contemporary of Bhima I (1022–1064 CE).

Option 2 is correct: Bhima I built the Sun temple of Modhera (Mehsana, Gujarat). Modhera Sun Temple was built in 1026-27 CE. This historical complex contains a huge kund known as the Ramakund, built in rectangular shape containing 108 shrines to various gods and demi-gods.
Option 3 is incorrect: Bhima-I's wife Udaymati built the Rani-ki vav (Queen's step well) in his memory, which is on the list of UNESCO's World Heritage Sites. This stepwell situated in the town of Patan in Gujarat, India. It is located on the banks of the Saraswati River.
Source: NCERT+ tamil nadu board+ poonam dalal dhaiya ch 19

Q.8) In the context of Medieval Indian history, consider the following statements:
1. The Solanki Dynasty of Gujarat were the feudatories of the Chalukyas of Badami.
2. The Eastern Chalukyas mainly ruled over the areas of Bengal and Northeastern India.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
Statement 1 is incorrect: The Solanki Rajputs are also known as the Chalukya family of Gujarat, was different from the earlier Chalukyan dynasty of Badami. The Solanki Rajputs ruled parts of Gujarat and Kathiawar between 10th century AD and 13th century AD. Bhima I (c. 1022 – 1064 CE) was the Grandson of Mulraja (founder of Solanki Dynasty) and the next important ruler after Mularaja.
Statement 2 is incorrect: The Eastern Chalukyas did not rule in Odisha/ Bengal or parts of Northeastern India. There were three distinct Chalukya dynasties in Deccan Region.
1) Badami Chalukyas: The earliest Chalukyas with their capital at Badami (Vatapi) in Karnataka. They ruled from mid-6th They declined after the death of their greatest king, Pulakesin II in 642 AD.
2) **Eastern Chalukyas: Emerged after the death of Pulakesin II in Eastern Deccan with capital at Vengi. They ruled till the 11th century.**
3) Western Chalukyas: Descendants of the Badami Chalukyas, they emerged in the late 10th century and ruled from Kalyani (modern-day Basavakanlyan).
Source: NCERT+ tamil nadu board+ poonam dalal dhaiya ch 19

Q.9) Consider the following statements with respect to the battles fought by Muhammad Ghori in India:
1. He defeated Prithviraj Chauhan, the ruler of Delhi, in the first Battle of Tarain.
2. He defeated Jaichandra, the ruler of Kannauj, in the Battle of Chandawar.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is correct answer.
Muhammad Ghori (c.1173–1206 CE) was the Real founder of the Islamic empire in India. The battles of Tarain and Chandwar laid the foundations of Turkish rule in Northern India.
Statement 1 is incorrect: Muhammad Ghori was defeated by Prithivaraja Chauhan, a Rajput ruler in the areas surrounding Delhi, in the first battle fought at Tarain (c.1191 CE). Ghori's army was defeated badly

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and he narrowly escaped death. Prithviraj conquered Bhatinda. However, in 1192 CE, Muhammad Ghori defeated Prithviraj Chauhan in the Second Battle of Tarain, and subsequently executed him.

Statement 2 is correct: In the Battle of Chandwar (c.1194 CE), Ghori defeated Jaichandra- the ruler of Kannauj (Gahadavalas Dynasty). After this invasion, Qutab- ud-din Aibak was made the viceroy of Muhammad Ghori.

Source: NCERT+ tamil nadu board+ poonam dalal dhaiya ch 19

Q.10) With reference to Karakattam dance, consider the following statements:

1. It is mostly famous in regions of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.
2. It is primarily performed at the time of Onam to celebrate harvest.
3. In this dance, the performer balances a pot on their head.
4. The dance sometimes involves the incorporation of various acrobatics skills.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

a) 1, 2 and 3 only
b) 2, 3 and 4 only
c) 3 and 4 only
d) 1, 3 and 4 only

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Karakattam is a form of folk dance performed by both men and women.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Karakattam is mostly famous in Tamil Nadu, it's performed in different parts of Kerala as well.

Statement 2 is incorrect: It is performed at festivals, conferences, roadshows and primarily at Mariamman festivals. It is one of the many creative traditions that owe their existence to Mariamman, the rain goddess. The performances start from the month of December and go on till May. Onam is mainly celebrated between month of August and September.

Statement 3 is correct: Both men and women perform the dance on the muddy ground**. The performers balance a pot on their head.** Three tiers of flower arrangements of different colours sit on top of a container filled to the brim with either water, rice, or soil. All of this is balanced on the head of a Karakattam dancer while he or she dances.

Statement 4 is correct: The dance form has undergone radical change and adaptation in recent years. Earlier, it was performed in temples or Aatta karagam which was pure entertainment**. Now, lot of acrobatic skills and circus-like acts are incorporated into the dance.** For instance, while balancing the pot on their heads through intricate steps and body or arm movements also dance on a rolling block of wood or up and down a ladder**.**

Source: https://www.thehindu.com/features/metroplus/society/A-care-for-Karagattam/article11642228.ece
https://indianexpress.com/article/india/kerala-karakattam-folk-dance-tradition-7786045/

Q.11) Who among the following Mughal Emperors Shifted emphasis from illustrated manuscripts to album and individual portrait?

a) Humayun
b) Akbar
c) Jahangir
d) Shah Jahan

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Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Akbar, believed to be suffering from dyslexia, laid great emphasis on illustration of manuscripts. **It was Jahangir who shifted emphasis from illustrated manuscripts to album and individual portrait.** Portrait reached great heights during Jahangir's reign. He particularly encouraged paintings depicting events of his own life, individual portraits, and studies of birds, flowers and animals.

Source) UPSC prelims 2019

Q.12) With reference to the Lodhi Dynasty of Delhi Sultanate, consider the following statements:

1.It was the first Afghan dynasty of Delhi sultanate.

2. Lodhi rulers removed the Jaziya tax on non-Muslims.

3. Sikandar Lodhi provided irrigation facilities to the peasantry.

4. The city of Agra was founded during Lodhi rule.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

a) 1 and 2 only

b) 2, 3 and 4 only

c) 1 and 4 only

d) 1, 3 and 4 only

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The Lodhis (1451-1526) were the last ruling family of the Sultanate period**.** Three rulers of Lodhi dynasty were Bahlul Lodhi(founder), Sikander Lodhi and Ibrahim Lodhi. In 1526, Babur marched against Delhi and defeated and killed Ibrahim Lodhi in the first Battle of Panipat.

Statement 1 is correct: Lodhis were the first Afghan rulers of Delhi sultanate. They were earlier ruling over Sirhind at the time of sayyids.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Sikander Lodhi re-imposed Jaziya on non-Muslims. He showed little tolerance towards the non-Muslims. He destroyed many Hindu temples and imposed many restrictions on the Hindus.

Statement 3 is correct: Sikandar Lodi (1489-1517) was the greatest of the three Lodi sovereigns. He was a good administrator. Roads were laid and **many irrigational facilities were provided for the benefit of the peasantry**.

Statement 4 is correct: Sultan Sikandar Lodi of the Delhi Sultanate, founded Agra in the year 1504.

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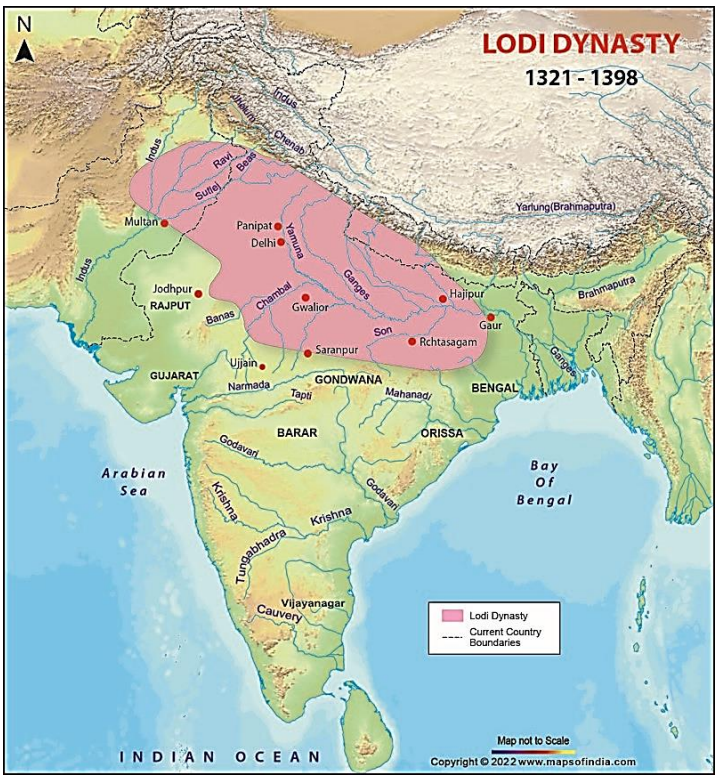

Source: poonam dalal dhaiya ch 11
https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/68909/3/Unit-5.pdf

Q.13) Arrange the following dynasties of Delhi Sultanate according to the extent of time they rule, in ascending order.
1. Tughlaq dynasty
2. Mamluk dynasty
3. Khalji dynasty
4. Sayyid dynasty
5. Lodhi dynasty

Which of the options given below is correct?
a) 1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5
b) 3 – 5 – 4 – 2 – 1
c) 3 – 4 – 5 – 2 – 1
d) 5 - 4 – 3 – 2 – 1

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Invasions by Mahmud of Ghazni and Mohd. Ghori into India ultimately resulted in the establishment of the Delhi Sultanate (1206-1526). Five unrelated heterogeneous dynasties ruled over the Delhi Sultanate sequentially: the Mamluk dynasty (1206–1290), the Khilji dynasty (1290–1320), the Tughlaq dynasty (1320–1414), the Sayyid dynasty (1414–1451), and the Lodi dynasty (1451–1526).

Option 3: Then Jalaluddin Khalji (Firoz) laid the foundation of the **Khalji dynasty**. Khalji dynasty ruled from 1290- 1320 CE. Hence, ruling for the smallest period of **30 years** among other dynasties of Delhi Sultanate.

Option 4: After them, **sayyid dynasty** was established and they ruled from 1414-1451 CE., constituting small period of **37 years** of ruling.

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Option 5: Lodhis were the last rulers of Delhi sultanate which came to power under Bahlol lodhi in 1451 and by 1526 the dynasty came to end with first battle of Panipat. With them, Delhi sultanate also came to end. They ruled for **75 years**.
Option 2: First was **Mameluk/Ilbari/ slave dynasty**, established by Qutub-ud-din Aibak. They ruled from 1206 – 1290 CE. i.e. for **84 years**.
Option 1: After Khaljis, **Tughlaq dynasty** rose under Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq. Tughlaqs ruled for the longest period of **94 years** from 1320 – 1413 CE.
Source: poonam dalal dhaiya ch 11

Q.14) With reference to music and literature of Delhi Sultanate, consider the following statements:
1. Persian language was first introduced in India during the period of Delhi Sultanate.
2. There was a significant decline in composition of Sanskrit literature during the rule of Delhi sultanate.
3. Musical instruments like sarangi and rabab were introduced during this period.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 3 only
d) 1 and 3 only

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
The Delhi Sultanate rule was significant in India as it resulted in far-reaching changes in the Indian society, administration and cultural life.
Statement 1 is incorrect: Persian language was introduced in India during **the period of Ghaznavi rule in the Punjab in 11th century**. Persian literature written in India before the establishment of the Delhi sultanate adopted literary forms and imagery which were prevalent in Iran. It was after the establishment of the Delhi Sultanate that Indian influence began to exert itself on Persian works written in India. Amir Khusrau created a new style of Persian which came to be known as **sabaq-i Hindi** or the Indian style.
Statement 2 is incorrect: During Delhi sultanate period, there was no quantitative decline in the production of Sanskrit literary work. Sanskrit lost the patronage of the new Persian speaking ruling class but the Sultanate did not interfere with the independent production of Sanskrit literary works. The introduction of paper during the Sultanate period gave impetus to the literary activity of reproduction and dissemination of already existing Sanskrit texts such as the Ramayana and the Mahabharata.
Statement 3 is correct: New musical instruments such as **the sarangi and the rabab were introduced during Delhi Sultanate period.** Amir Khusrau also introduced many new ragas such as Ghora and Sanam. He evolved a new style of light music known as qawwalis by blending the Hindu and Iranian systems.
Source: Poonam dalal Dahiya chapter 11
https://www.egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/73908/1/Unit-16.pdf

Q.15) With reference to the history of India, the term 'Angadias' best reflects which of the following?
a) A place of theological discussions.
b) A person who transfers money from one state to another.
c) A trading community.
d) A Guild of money lenders.

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

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The Angadia system is a system in the country where traders send cash generally from one state to another through a person called Angadia.

Option a is incorrect: This is Ibadat Khana. In 1575, Akbar built a hall called Ibadat Khana or the Hall of Prayer at his new capital, Fatehpur Sikri. To this he called selected theologians, mystics and those of his courtiers and nobles who were known for their scholarship and intellectual attainments. Akbar discussed religious and spiritual topics with them.

Option b is correct: Angadia stands for courier. **Angadia is responsible for transferring money in cash from one state to another** for which they charge a **nominal fee**. It is largely used in the jewellery business and prevalent in the Mumbai – Surat area as they are the most popular route as they are two ends of the diamond trade. Generally, it is the Gujarati, Marwari and Malbari community that are involved in the business.

Option c is incorrect: Trading communities are communities largely engaged in trading activities for their livelihood. **Chettiars, Marwaris and Banjaras** were the principal trading groups of India.

Option d is incorrect: A guild is an association of artisans or merchants or any other people with similar interests or pursuits. A moneylender is a person or group who typically offers small personal loans at high rates of interest.

Source: https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/who-are-angadias-7786519/

Q.16) With reference to the Indian society during Mughal empire, consider the following statements:

1. The practice of forced labour was not at all witnessed, because of influence of Bhakti movement.
2. Women from both Hindu and Muslim community enjoyed limited rights of inheritance.
3. Only the people of Central Asian and Iranian origin constituted Mughal noble class.
4. Mughal administration refrained from interfering in indigenous practices such as Sati.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 4 only
c) 2 only
d) 3 and 4 only

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Mughal Empire was an empire that controlled much of India between the 16th and 19th centuries. Its impact on Indian society is manifold.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Despite the **popular Bhakti movement** raising the banner of revolt against discrimination, the deprived and disadvantaged classes, who were **landless peasants, were subject to forced labour.** The caste system remained a dominant institution in the society. Castes at lower levels were subject to much repression.

Statement 2 is correct: Under Mughal rule, both the Hindu women and Muslim women had only limited right of inheritance. Though they had the right to inherit property, it was **not equal to the share of the male members** of the family.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Under Mughal rule, **Afghans, Indian Muslims (shaikhzadas), Rajputs and Marathas also obtained the status of nobility.** It is estimated that during the reign of Akbar over 15% of the nobility consisted of Rajputs. However, **most of the nobles came from Central Asia and Iran.**

Statement 4 is incorrect: Mughal administration **discouraged the practice of sati** that was prevalent among communities of the higher caste. For instance, Emperor Humayun took a bold step against sati and tried to eradicate it. Akbar also endeavoured to prevent forceful "Sati" in his kingdom.

Source: Class XI: TN SCERT - The Mughals

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Q.17) Which of the following statements are correct regarding Dara Shikoh?
1. He translated the Sanskrit epic Mahabharata into Persian.
2. He authored Safinat-ul-Awliya, a book that documents the life of prophet and his family.
3. He believed in the concept of 'One Reality and One God'.
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 1 and 3 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
Dara Shikoh was the son of Shah Jahan. Dara Shikoh was killed on the orders of his brother Aurangzeb in 1659 after losing the war of succession.
Statement 1 is incorrect: Dara Shikoh translated the Upanishads into Persian in 1657 and this work entitled **Sirr-I-Akbar (the Great Secret).**
The Razmnama (Book of War) is a **Persian translation of the epic Mahabharata**, commissioned by the **Mughal Emperor Akbar.**
Statement 2 is correct: He authored Safinat-ul-Awliya, a concise document detailing the **lives of the Prophet and his family, the Caliphs and of saints** belonging to the five major Sufi orders, then popular in India.
Statement 3 is correct: His works **Majma-ul-Bahrain and Sirr-i-Akbar** are devoted to the cause of establishing **connections between Hinduism and Islam**.
He stated that the foundation of the two religions is the same i.e the belief of **One Reality and One God.**
Source: https://indianculture.gov.in/stories/dara-shikoh

Q.18) Consider the following pairs:

Terms used in Delhi Sultanate	**Description**
1. Mameluks	It refers to an officer of slave origin.
2. Masahat	It refers to various types of spies employed by the King.
3. Muhtasib	It refers to the Officers who monitors the conduct of people.
4. Fawazil	It refers to the treasurer of Delhi Sultanate.

Which of the above given pairs are correctly matched?
a) One pair only
b) Two pairs only
c) Three pairs only
d) All four pairs

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Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Delhi Sultanate led to the evolution of a powerful and efficient administrative system. At its zenith, the Delhi Sultanate controlled almost the entire country as far south as Madurai.

Pair 1 is correct: Mamluks are slave officers. Originally, a Mamluk was a slave soldier of slave origin who gradually became a powerful military class in various Muslim societies.

The Mamluk dynasty was founded in India by Qutub-ud-Din Aibak who was slave general of Muhammad Ghori. It was the first dynasty of Delhi Sultanate.

Pair 2 is incorrect: The term Masahat was used for the measurement of land during sultanate period.

Pair 3 is correct: Muhtasib were the officers who kept strict **watch over conduct of people**. His role was to ensure the general observance of rules of morality among the people.

Pair 4 is incorrect: Fawazil was excess amount paid to the exchequer by the Iqtidars. Whereas the treasurer of Delhi sultanate was referred as **Khazin.**

Source: Poonam Dalal Dahiya, chapter 11

Q.19) With reference to social structure under Delhi Sultanate, consider the following statements:

1. Large number of Hindu nobles were given high positions in the court of Delhi Sultanate.
2.Turkish women seems to have enjoyed more freedom as compared to women of indigenous communities of India.
3. Slaves during sultanate period were allowed to own personal property.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The role of Delhi Sultanate was significant in India as it resulted in far-reaching changes in the Indian society, administration and cultural life.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Muslim nobles occupied high offices and **very rarely the Hindu nobles were given high position in the government**. The Hindus were considered zimmis or protected people, for which they were forced to pay a tax called Jaziya**.**

Statement 2 is correct: Turkish women under the Sultanate seem to have enjoyed a relative measure of freedom than the women in many indigenous communities. It was because most of the local communities were ridden with several social injunctions for women.

Statement 3 is correct: Slaves were allowed to marry and can own some personal property under Delhi sultanate. Condition of slaves was better than the domestic servant. The master of slave was obliged to provide him food and shelter, while a free person may starve to death.

Source: Poonam Dalal Dahia, chapter 11
A history of medieval India by satish Chandra, pg no 130
https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/68928/3/Unit-18.pdf

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Q.20) In the recently concluded G20 summit in Indonesia, the Prime Minister of India's gift to various leaders represented India's cultural traditions. In this context, consider the following pairs:

India's traditions	Description
1. Patan Patola	Double ikat woven sari from Gujarat.
2. Kangra paintings	Love scenes of Krishna is an important theme of this painting.
3. Mata Ni Pachedi	Wooden carving technique.
4. Pithora paintings	Mural paintings practised only by women

How many pairs above is/are correctly matched?
a) only one pair
b) only two pairs
c) only three pairs
d) All four pairs

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

At the G20 summit, Prime Minister Narendra Modi gifted paintings, silver bowls, and artwork to world leaders. The summit was held in Nusa Dua, Bali, Indonesia in November 2022.

Pair 1 is correct: Patola is a double ikat woven sari, usually made from silk, made in Patan, Gujarat, India. They are **very expensive,** once worn only by those belonging to royal and aristocratic families. Patola-weaving is a **closely guarded family tradition** and it is taught **only to the sons**. These are highly valued in Indonesia, and became part of the local weaving tradition there.

Pair 2 is correct: After the **decline of the Mughal empire,** many artists trained in the Mughal style migrated to the **Kangra region in Himachal Pradesh** as they got patronage by Raja Govardhan Singh in 1774. Kangra school of painting belongs to the category of Miniature painting and **love scenes of Krishna was a very prominent theme** of this school.

Pair 3 is incorrect: Mata ni pacchedi is not a wood carving technique rather it is a free hand painting in the textiles. The original creators of **Mata ni Pacchedi** (literal meaning - behind the Mother Goddess) are the **Vaghari nomads** who lived along the edges of the Sabarmati River in **Gujarat**. These textiles are sacred, **wall art pieces that are used as a backdrop for shrines**. The designs are made using hand block prints and freehand painting.

Pair 4 is incorrect: Pithora paintings are wall murals created as offerings to Pithora, the God of food grains. They are **only painted by men** commonly in the Chhotaudepur area of **Gujarat**. These simple paintings are traditionally done to **seek blessings** before a special occasion such as a wedding, the birth of a child or a festival.

Source: https://www.financialexpress.com/lifestyle/g20-summit-patan-patola-to-kinnauri-shawl-pm-modi-gifts-paintings-and-artworks-to-world-leaders/2828620/
https://patan.nic.in/tourist-place/patola/
https://www.gujarattourism.com/handicrafts/mata-ni-pachhedi.html
https://www.gujarattourism.com/handicrafts/pithora-painting.html#:~:text=These%20wall%20murals%20are%20created,a%20child%20or%20a%20festival

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Q.21) Which one of the following foreign travellers elaborately discussed about diamonds and diamond mines of India?
a) Francois Bernier
b) Jean-Baptiste Tavernier
c) Jean de Thevenot
d) Abbe Barthelemy Carre

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
"French jeweller Jean-Baptiste Tavernier travelled to India at least six times. He was particularly fascinated with the trading conditions in India. Tavernier is best known for his 1666 discovery or purchase of the 116-carat Tavernier Blue diamond. Being a diamond merchant, **he was particularly interested in diamonds and visited various diamond mines in India, especially those of the Deccan.**
Source) UPSC 2018

Q.22) With reference to the problems faced by Babur after his victory in first Battle of Panipat, consider the following statements:
1. Some commanders and nobles of Babur wanted to return to Central Asia.
2. Rajput rulers were forming confederacy against the rule of Mughal.
3. Afghans were regrouping to claim their lost territories.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
The First Battle of Panipat (c.1526 CE) was fought between Ibrahim Lodhi and Babur. Ibrahim Lodhi was defeated and Babur was not only able to take control of Delhi and Agra but also got the rich treasure of Lodhis. Victory at Panipat provided Babur a firm ground to consolidate his conquests but at the same time he was faced with new problems.
Statement 1 is correct: The nobles and commanders of Babur were eager to return to Central Asia. They were not ready for a long campaign in India. As they did not like the climate of India and felt alienated culturally. Babur was able to convince his companions and nobles to stay back and help in consolidating the conquered territories. The nobles who were not inclined towards staying back were given leave to go back to Kabul.
Statement 2 is correct: The Rajput rulers were rallying around under the leadership of Rana Sanga and wanted to expel the Mughal forces. Rana expected Babur to return to Kabul and leave him free to establish his hegemony at least over Rajputana. Babur's decision to stay back must have given a big jolt to Rana's ambitions.
Statement 3 is correct: Afghan had surrendered Delhi, but they were still powerful force in eastern parts of UP, Bihar, and Bengal. They were **re-grouping to reclaim their lost territories**.
Knowledge Base: Battles fought by Babur to secure Mughal rule.
1) **Battle of Khanwa** (c.1527 CE, near Fatehpur Sikri): It was fought between Babur and Rana Sanga of Mewar and his allies. Rana Sanga was defeated and Babur's position in the Delhi–Agra region was secured.

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2) **Battle of Chanderi** (c.1528 CE): This battle was fought between Babur and Medini Rai, the Rajput ruler of Malwa.
3) **Battle of Ghagra** (near Bihar, c.1529 CE): This battle was fought between Babur and Mahmud Lodhi (brother of Ibrahim Lodhi, head of the Afghan chiefs, with the support of Nusrat Shah of Bengal). Although Babur compelled the Bengal and the Afghan armies to retreat, he could not win a decisive victory.

Source: Poonam Dalal Dahiya, chapter 13, the Mughals

Q.23) With reference to the administration under Delhi Sultanate, consider the following statements:
1. In Delhi Sultanate, a Pargana was headed by the Muqti.
2. The Governors of provinces were called Shiqdars.
3. There was a uniform taxation system for agricultural produce throughout the Sultanate.

Which of the statements given above are **incorrect**?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
As the State under Delhi sultanate became more settled and efforts were made for greater centralization, provincial administration also underwent a change.
Statement 1 is incorrect: Pargana comprised of a **number of villages** and was **headed** by the **Amil.** The provinces under the Delhi Sultanate were called iqtas. They were initially under the control of the nobles. But the governors of the provinces were called the muqtis or walis. They were to maintain law and order and collect the land revenue.
Statement 2 is incorrect: The governors of the provinces were called the muqtis or walis. The provinces were divided into shiqs, which was under the control of the shiqdar.
Statement 3 is incorrect: The agricultural produce of the entire sultanate was not uniform. As a result, the **taxation system** and demand were **different for different parts** of the sultanate depending on the yield of different areas.
Source: Poonam Dalal Dahiya chapter 11
https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/22078/1/Unit-19.pdf

Q.24) With reference to the Sher Shah Suri, consider the following statements:
1. Sher Shah issued a coin of silver which was termed the Rupiya.
2. Sher Shah revived Alauddin's Chehra and Dagh system.
3. Sher Shah's empire was divided into 'Sarkars'.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
The rule by Sher Shah Suri lasted for only five years (c.1540–1545 CE). He organised a brilliant administrative system which served as inspiration to not only the Mughal administration but to the British too.

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Statement 1 is correct: Sher Shah issued a coin of silver which was termed the Rupiya. This weighed 178 grains and was the precursor of the modern rupee. It remained largely unchanged till the early 20thCentury. Together with the silver Rupiya were issued gold coins called the Mohur weighing 169 grains and copper coins called Dam.

Statement 2 is correct: The military administration of Sher Shah was efficiently reorganized and he revived **Alauddin's Chehra and Dagh system.**

Statement 3 is correct: Sher Shah's empire was divided into forty-seven sarkars. Chief Shiqdar (law and order) and Chief Munsif (judge) were the two officers in charge of the administration in each sarkar. Each sarkar was divided into several parganas. Shiqdar (military officer), Amin (land revenue), Fotedar (treasurer) Karkuns (accountants) were in charge of the administration of each pargana. There were also many administrative units called Iqtas.

Source: Poonam Dalal Dahiya, chapter 13

Tamil Nadu Book

https://rbi.org.in/Scripts/mc_mughal.aspx#:~:text=Sher%20Shah%20issued%20a%20coin,precursor%20of%20the%20modern%20rupee.

Q.25) With reference to Naval power of the Maratha empire, consider the following statements:

1. Vijaydurg, Sindhudurg and Kolaba were the naval forts built by Maratha emperor Shivaji.
2. Shivaji's naval fleet was mainly manned by Koli, a seafaring tribe of Malabar coast.
3. The Maratha navy could never succeed against the naval force of European powers.
4. Kanhoji Angria was a famous Maratha naval commander during Shivaji's time.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

a) 1 and 2 only
b) 1 and 4 only
c) 2 and 4 only
d) 1,2 and 3 only

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi unveiled the Indian Navy's new flag at the commissioning of INS Vikrant in Kochi. The new Naval Ensign bears the seal of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and it replaced the one that carried the Saint George's Cross with the Tricolour in the canton.

Statement 1 is correct: Shivaji ordered the construction of the **naval fort, the Vijaydurg** in 1653. Between 1653 and 1680, Shivaji built more **naval forts such as Sindhudurg and Kolaba**. Many of the forts remained unconquered and were used by the Marathas for strategic purposes, to keep a watch on enemies approaching via the seas.

Statement 2 is correct: After the conquest of Konkan, Shivaji built a strong navy and his fleet was equipped with ghurabs (gunboats) and gallivats (row boats). Shivaji's naval fleet was **mainly manned by the Koli sea-faring tribe of Malabar coast.**

Statement 3 is incorrect: The **combined forces of the English and the Portuguese** launched an offensive against Marathas in December **1721**. But the Maratha naval commander **Kanhoji beat them through both war and diplomacy.**

Statement 4 is incorrect: Shivaji (1630-1680) is not a contemporary of Kanhoji Angria (1669-1729). He was a famous naval commander under the Maratha ruler, Rajaram. Rajaram appointed Kanhoji Angria as the commander of the navy in 1698 and gave him the title of Sarkhel. Kanhoji Angria compelled the foreign traders to buy a pass or a licence issued by him to enter the Indian waters.

Source: https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/naval-muscle-and-seal-of-chhatrapati-shivaji-inspiring-indian-navy-8127844/

www.freeupscmaterials.org

https://indianculture.gov.in/node/2790245
https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/20226/1/Unit-10.pdf (pg. no 43)

Q.26) With reference to administrative system under Mughal emperor Akbar, consider the following statements:
1. Wazir was the principal advisor to the ruler.
2. Zamindar was the hereditary owner of all land which comes under his zamindari.
3. Advance loans were provided to needy peasants under his rule.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 3 only
b) 2 only
c) 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Mughals retained many features of the administrative system of the Sultanate and Sher Shah Suri's administration. The administration was highly centralized.

Statement 1 is incorrect: During Akbar's rule, the head of the revenue department continued to be wazir, **but he was no longer the principal adviser to the ruler.** But he remained an expert in revenue affairs having title of diwan or diwan-i-ala. The diwan used to inspect all transaction and payments in all departments and supervised the provincial diwans.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Zamindar was not the owner of all the lands comprising his zamindari. The peasants who cultivated the land could not be dispossessed if they were paying the land revenue. Thus, the zamindars and the peasants had their own hereditary rights in land.

Statement 3 is correct: Needy peasants were awarded advance loans called Taccavi. Akbar was deeply interested in the improvement and extension of cultivation. As per Akbar, Amil (revenue officers) were advised to advance taccavi loans to the peasants for seeds, implements, animals, etc., in times of need and to recover them in easy instalments.

Source: Poonam Dalal Dahiya, chapter 13

Q.27) With reference to the Mansabdari system of the Mughal empire in India, consider the following statements:
1. It was introduced by the Mughal emperor Akbar.
2. A Mansab was given only to the nobles from Muslim community.
3. Mansabdars had to maintain a stipulated quota of cavalry.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1, 2 and 3
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1 only

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Mansabdari system was an administrative system of the Mughal Empire that **combined civil and military functions of the empire.** The system determined the rank and status of a government official and military generals.

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Statement 1 is correct: The Mansabdari System is a systematic and centralised system of administration which contributed to the success of the empire and it was **introduced by Akbar**. The **nobles, civil and military officials combined into one single service** with each officer receiving the **title of Mansabdar.**
Statement 2 is incorrect: Mansab was given to nobles from all communities. **It was given to Mughals, Pathans, Rajputs and Shaikhzadas (Indian Muslims)**. Akbar wanted to fight the problems of parochialism and tribalism in his army by encouraging the intermixing of the different communities in his administration and army.
Statement 3 is correct: Mansabdars was expected to **maintain his army and administration of jagir, out of his own personal revenue**. The **salary of a Mansabdar was fixed in cash but was paid by assigning him a jagir**. In addition to meeting his personal expenses, the mansabdar had to maintain out of his salary a stipulated quota of horses, elephants, camels, mules and carts.
Source: Class XI old NCERT: Medieval India (pg no 148)

Q.28) With reference to the Jagirdari system of Mughal Empire, consider the following pairs:

Types of Jagir	Description/Feature
1. Tankhwa Jagirs	Hereditary and non-transferable
2. Watan Jagirs	Allotted to local zamindars
3. Mashrut Jagirs	Jagirs given to a person on certain conditions
4. Al-tamgha Jagirs	Given under the reign of Jahangir

How many pairs above are correctly matched?
a) only one pair
b) only two pairs
c) only three pairs
d) All four pairs

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
Jagir is a land allotted by the Mughal empire to the Mansabdars from which he could collect money in place of his salary. Jagir was assigned to mansabdars according to their rank. There were generally four types of jagirs.
Option 1 is incorrect: Tankhwa Jagirs were given in **lieu of pay.** Tankhwa jagirs **are transferable** every three or four years.
Option 2 is correct: Jagirs which were assigned to zamindars (chieftains) in their homelands were called **watan jagirs**. Watan jagirs remained **hereditary and non-transferable**. Sometimes watan jagir was converted into khalisa for a certain period as Aurangzeb did in case of Jodhpur in 1679.
Option 3 is correct: Jagirs given to a person on certain conditions were called mashrut jagirs. Ijaradari was a practice in which **jagirs were leased out to troops for their maintenance by the small Jagirdars.** In the seventeenth century the practice of Ijaradari was extensive.
Jagirs which involved **no obligation of service and were independent of rank** were called **inam jagirs.**
Option 4 is correct: Al-tamgha jagir was given to Muslim nobles in their family towns or place of birth. It was given by **Jahangir** and was **different from watan jagir** as Al-tamgha jagir were given to **nobles** in their hometown and watan jagir were given to **local zamindars** in their hometown.
Source: https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/68915/3/Unit-9.pdf
https://nios.ac.in/media/documents/SrSec315NEW/315_History_Eng/315_History_Eng_Lesson12.pdf

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Q.29) With reference to the Paramara Dynasty of Malwa, consider the following statements:
1. The early Paramara rulers were feudatories of the Rashtrakutas.
2. The Paramara rulers are infamous for the persecution of Jains.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
The Paramaras of Malwa were originally based in the Mount Abu area of Rajasthan. There are several branches of this dynasty, though the main branch ruled at Malwa, with its capital at Dhara (modern Dhar, MP).
Statement 1 is correct: The c. 949 CE Harsola copper-plates issued by the Paramara king, Siyaka II, establish that **the early Paramara rulers were feudatories of the Rashtrakutas** of Manyakheta.
Statement 2 is incorrect: The Paramaras were well-known for their patronage to poets and scholars and Bhoja (c.1010–1055 CE), a Paramara ruler, was himself a renowned scholar. Most of the Paramara kings were Shaivites and built several Shiva temples, although **they also patronized Jain scholars.**
Source: NCERT+ tamil nadu board+ poonam dalal dhaiya ch 19

Q.30) With reference to Saint Tukaram, consider the following statements:
1. He is a contemporary of the saint Dnyaneshwar.
2. He accepted both men and women as his disciple.
3. He is credited with starting the Wari pilgrimage
4. He authored devotional poetry called Abhanga.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 4 only
c) 2, 3 and 4 only
d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
Tukaram was either born in the year 1598 or 1608 **in a village named Dehu, near Pune in Maharashtra.**
Statement 1 is incorrect: Saint Dnyaneshwar (1275–1296), was a 13th-century Indian Marathi saint whereas Tukaram is a 16th century Marathi saint. Saint Tukaram in his work **Abhangas**, refers to the earlier Bhakti **Saints Namdev, Dnyaneshwar, Kabir and Eknath** as who had a **primary influence** on his spiritual development.
Statement 2 is correct: Tukaram accepted disciples and devotees without discriminating gender. One of his **celebrated devotees** was **Bahina Bai, a Brahmin woman**, who faced anger and abuse of her husband when she chose Bhakti Marga and Tukaram as her guru. He was also against the caste-based society and religious rituals.
Statement 3 is correct: Sant Tukaram is credited with starting the Wari pilgrimage. Wari pilgrimage is a yatra to Pandharpur, Maharashtra, to honour Vithoba (avatar of Vishnu). It involves carrying the paduka **(footwear) of a saint** in a palki (palanquin) most notably of **Dnyaneshwar and Tukaram**, from their respective shrines to **Pandharpur**. Many pilgrims join this procession on foot.

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Statement 4 is correct: Tukaram authored a devotional poetry called Abhanga. Abhanga is a form of devotional poetry sung in praise of the Hindu god Vitthal, also known as **Vithoba**. Abhangas are **sung during pilgrimage to the temples of Pandharpur**, by the devotees.
Knowledge Base: **Sant Tukaram and his work are central to the Warkari sect spread across Maharashtra.** Warkari is a religious movement within the bhakti spiritual tradition of Hinduism and practised in the state of Maharashtra. Warkari is a Marathi term which means **one who performs the Wari.**
Source:
https://www.nios.ac.in/media/documents/SrSec315NEW/315_History_Eng/315_History_Eng_Lesson14.pdf
https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/the-sant-tukaram-temple-and-its-significance-7963601/

Q.31) Consider the following statements:
1. In the revenue administration of Delhi Sultanate, the in-charge of revenue collection was known as 'Amil'.
2. The Iqta system of Sultans of Delhi was an ancient indigenous institution.
3. The office of 'Mir Bakshi' came into existence during the reign of Khalji Sultans of Delhi.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 1 and 2 only
c) 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
Statement 1 is correct. In the revenue administration of Delhi Sultanate, the in-charge of revenue collection was known as 'Amil'.
Statement 2 is *incorrect*. Iqta system **was not an ancient indigenous Indian institution. In India, it was started during the rule of Delhi sultanates itself. Under Iqta System, the land of the empire was divided into several large and small tracts called Iqta and assigned these Iqtas to his soldiers, officers and nobles.**
Statement 3 is *incorrect*. Mir Bakshi was Head of the military department. **The office of 'Mir Bakshi' came into existence during the reign of Mughals.**
Source) UPSC Prelims 2019

Q.32) Who among the following were considered as one of the Akbar's 'Navaratnas'?
1. Abul Fazl
2. Tansen
3. Faizi
4. Basawan
5. Raja Man Singh
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
a) 1, 2 and 5 only
b) 1, 2, 3 and 5 only
c) 3 and 4 only
d) 2, 3 and 5 only

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

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The navaratnas or nine gems of the Akbar court were **Abu'l-Fazl, Abdul Rahim Khan-I-Khana, Birbal, Mulla Do-Piyaza, Faizi, Raja Man Singh, Raja Todar Mal, Fakir Aziao-Din and Tansen.**
Option 1 is correct: Abul Fazal patronised by Akbar compiled the history of Akbar in Akbar Nama and described Mughal administration in his work Ain-i-Akbari.
Option 2 is correct: Tansen was one among the Navarathnas of Akbar's court. Tansen was credited with composing many ragas, **was patronised by Akbar** along with 35 other musicians. Tansen was **awarded the title of Mian (meaning learned man) by Mughal emperor Akbar** in recognition of his talent.
Option 3 is correct: Faizi was one among the navaratnas of Akbars court. The Mahabharata was translated under the supervision of **Abul Faizi**, brother of Abul Fazal and a **court poet of Akbar.** One of his most well-known books is **Tabashir al-Subh**, a collection of poems.
Option 4 is incorrect: Though Basawan and Daswant were famous painters of Akbar's court, they are not considered as navaratnas.
Option 5 is correct: Man Singh I also known as Mirza **Raja Man Singh** was the **Rajput Raja of Amer.** He was the most **powerful and trusted general of the Mughal emperor Akbar**, who was **one among the Navaratnas, or the nine gems** of the royal court of Akbar.
Source: https://indianculture.gov.in/museum-paintings/akbar-his-navratnas
Class XI: TN SCERT Chapter - The Mughal Empire

Q.33) With reference to Mughal empire under Jahangir, consider the following statements:
1. Mewar region in Rajputana remained out of his empire.
2. Jahangir successfully captured Qandahar from the Persians.
3. Sir Thomas Roe successfully secured Jahangir's consent to establish an English factory at Surat.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 3 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 3 only
d) 1 and 2 only

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
Statement 1 is incorrect: Mewar region in Rajputana remained out of Mughal empire during Akbar's time. It was brought **under the Mughal empire by Jahangir** following a military campaign led by his son Prince Khurram (later to become Emperor Shah Jahan) against Rana Amar Singh. They concluded a **treaty whereby Rana Amar Singh could rule his kingdom after accepting the suzerainty of Jahangir.**
Statement 2 is incorrect: Qandahar became a region of **conflict between the Persians and Mughals**. After **Akbar's death**, the Persians under Shah Abbas I in 1620 requested Jahangir to hand over Qandahar to him but the latter **declined** to do so. **In 1622, after an attack, Qandahar was captured by the Persians**. The struggle to capture Qandahar continued till Aurangzeb's reign but Mughals got little success
Statement 3 is correct: Sir Tomas Roe visited India during Jahangir's reign. He visited Jahangir court and he successfully **secured a consent** of the emperor for establishing a **British factory at Surat.**
Source: Class XI: TN SCERT - The Mughals

Q.34) The term 'Zawabit' was popular during the reign of Mughal emperor Aurangzeb. Which of the following statements rightly reflects the meaning of Zawabit?
a) One of the categories of land which was cultivated every year.
b) A tax levied on the lands over and above the original rent.
c) A Persian religious festival celebrated during the reign of Aurangzeb.
d) The state laws formulated by the monarch.

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Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Aurangzeb (1658–1707) ascended the throne in 1658 and he ruled India for over 50 years. The Mughal empire started disintegrating after the end of his reign.

Option a is incorrect: Polaj referred to one of the categories of land which was cultivated every year.

Option b is incorrect: Abwab is a tax levied on the lands over and above the original rent. Aurangzeb had discontinued the practice of levying abwab.

Option c is incorrect: Navroz festival is the Persian festival celebrated. Aurangzeb abolished it, because those nine days of festival was utilised by the Mughal nobility to prey upon the females of the lower classes with impunity.

Option d is correct: Barni categorized laws into two kinds, the Shariat and the Zawabit. While the Shariat meant the teachings and practices of the Prophet and of the Caliphs, the Zawabit were the **state laws formulated by the monarch** in consultation with the nobility in the changed circumstances to cater to the new requirements which the Shariat was unable to fulfil. But he cautioned simultaneously that the lawmakers must take into account the practices of the past and contemporary socio-political conditions while formulating the laws. The Zawabit, he said, must be in the spirit of the Shariat.

Source: https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/84770/1/Unit-10.pdf

Old mediaeval India NCERT Class XI: (pg. no 213,214)

Q.35) The Archaeological Survey of India recently excavated a site in Mayiladumparai in Tamil Nadu. What is the significance of this site?

a) It is the oldest iron age site currently found in India.

b) It is the oldest agricultural site currently found in India.

c) It is the first iron age site recently found in South India.

d) It is the oldest Buddhist site currently found in Tamil Nadu.

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Option a is correct: Radiocarbon dating of excavations from **Mayiladumparai in Krishnagiri district of Tamil Nadu had confirmed that iron was in use in Tamil Nadu as early as 2172 BCE or 4,200 years ago, making it the oldest iron age site currently found in India.** The excavations have led to three major findings that the Iron Age in Tamil Nadu has been identified as early as 2172 BCE; the late Neolithic phase has been identified before 2200 BCE; and that black-red pottery was introduced in the late Neolithic phase itself and not in the Iron Age.

Option b is incorrect: Mehrgarh is known to be the oldest agricultural site in the Indian subcontinent. This is a site which is located near the Bolan Pass, Baluchistan. At this site about seven cultural layers were found, of which the earliest three were Neolithic. The first Neolithic phase in Mehrgarh showed the evidence of tools such as polished stone tools, microliths and bone tools. There was no pottery at this stage.

Option c is incorrect: Mayiladumparai is **not the first iron site found in south India**. The other Iron Age sites in South India are Hallur, Karnataka and Adichanallur.

Option d is incorrect: It is not the oldest Buddhist site currently found in Tamil Nadu.

Source: https://theprint.in/india/iron-age-in-tamil-nadu-dates-back-4200-years-oldest-in-india-excavated-implements-reveal/949224/

https://lifestyle.livemint.com/news/big-story/why-tamil-nadu-s-iron-age-sites-are-so-significant-111657375314996.html#:~:text=A%20report%20on%20a%20dig,Iron%20Age%20site%20in%20India.

https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/41361/1/Unit-2.pdf

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Q.36) With reference to the Guilds during the Mughal Empire in India, consider the following statements:
1. The maintenance of law and order in towns was vested in the Guilds by the King.
2. The rules governing the day-to-day administration of Guilds was generally framed by the guilds themselves.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
Guild is a society or organisation of people with common interests or an association of merchants. It played a major role in facilitating economic activities during the Mughal empire.
Statement 1 is incorrect: The maintenance of law and order and providing peace and security were **the responsibility of the kotwal and his staff** in the towns. It is important for a better business environment. The guild role was mainly restricted to engaging in trade and other economic activities.
Statement 2 is correct: The rules and laws governing the **day-to-day business were generally framed by the guilds (business community) itself.** Merchants had their own guilds and organisations which framed rules. For example, Mahajans in Gujarat area resolved a dispute among the merchants and generally their decisions were respected by all.
Source: https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/20252/1/Unit-24.pdf

Q.37) With reference to the Deccan policy of Aurangzeb, consider the following statements:
1. It was motivated by the policy of containing the growing influence of Marathas.
2. Aurangzeb formed an alliance with Bijapur Sultanate to defeat the Marathas.
3. Aurangzeb's campaign in the Deccan strengthened his empire's financial position.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 1 and 2 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1 and 3 only

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
Aurangzeb conducted several military campaigns to extend the frontiers of the Mughal empire. The deccan policy of Aurangzeb is his **military campaign into the deccan region of India.**
Statement 1 is correct: The Deccan policy of Aurangzeb was motivated by the **policy of containing the growing influence of the Marathas**. The Marathas under Shivaji were a threat to Aurangzeb.
Statement 2 is incorrect: The Bijapur sultanate were attacked by Aurangzeb during his Deccan campaign. Bijapur sultanate formed **alliance with Marathas to oppose Mughals** under Aurangzeb. The **rebellious attitude** of **Bijapur sultanate** in Deccan, is one of the reasons for Aurangzeb's deccan campaign. The Mughal force under Aurangzeb defeated the combined force of Bijapur, Golconda and Maratha.
Statement 3 is incorrect: Aurangzeb had **depleted the military and financial resources** of his empire by fighting a long war in the Deccan region. This along with other financial problems such as the Jagirdari crisis **strained the empire's exchequer.**
Source: Class XI: TN SCERT Chapter - The Mughals
https://content.patnawomenscollege.in/History/Deccan%20policy%20of%20Aurangzeb.pdf

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Q.38) With reference to Raziya Sultan, the female emperor of Delhi Sultanate, consider the following statements:
1. She appointed non-Turkish nobles in important posts.
2. She tried to win over the support of religious leaders by covering her face with Purdah while dispensing her administrative works.
3. Ibn Battuta visited India during her reign.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 1 and 3 only
c) 3 only
d) 2 and 3 only

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
Raziya was the only daughter among the four children of Iltutmish, the third ruler of Delhi Sultanate. Iltutmish nominated Razia as his successor after the death of his most capable son, Prince Nasiruddin Mahmud. After some struggle, **Raziya ascended the throne in 1236 CE.**
Statement 1 is correct: Raziya appointed non-Turkish nobles to important posts to curb the power of Turkish nobility. Raziya elevated **Jamaluddin Yakut, an Abyssinian slave, to the office of Amir-i Akhur (commander of the cavalry)**, this created animosity amongst the Turkish nobles who began to conspire to overthrow her.
Statement 2 is incorrect: Raziya also gave up the purdah (veil) which she realised was an impediment for effective handling of administrative affairs and discarding the traditional female attire. **she adopted the male wardrobe.**
Statement 3 is incorrect: Ibn Battuta (1304 -1369) was not even a contemporary of Raiza Sultana. He was a scholar and explorer who travelled extensively in the lands of Afro-Eurasia, largely in the Muslim world**. He came to India in AD 1333** through Hindu Kush Mountain and **reached Delhi during the reign of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq.** He had given the description of the death of Raiza Sultana.
Source: https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/68928/3/Unit-18.pdf

Q.39) With reference to the trade activities during Mughal Period, consider the following pairs:

Terms	:	**Meaning**
1. Sarrafs	:	Traders of gold and silver
2. Dallals	:	Bankers
3. Chettis	:	Landless Peasantry
4. Hundi	:	A bill of exchange

How many pairs above are correctly matched?
a) only one pair
b) only two pairs
c) only three pairs
d) All four pairs

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
The political integration of the country under the Mughal empire along with efficient maintenance of law and order e**nsured brisk trade and commerce**.

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Option 1 is correct: Sarrafs performed three distinct functions - **as money-changers, bankers and traders of gold, silver and jewellery**. Sarrafs was also a part of the Mughal **mint establishment**. Every mint had a sarraf who would fix the purity of bullion. He also verified the purity of coins after minting.

Option 2 is incorrect: Dallals (brokers) worked as **middlemen i**n various commercial activities and transactions. Merchants from **foreign lands and distant regions were heavily dependent on them**. They are specialised mercantile professional trading groups that seem to have been active in the wake of the Turkish conquest of North India

Option 3 is incorrect: Chettis were the trading community in India. In different regions of the country various merchants' groups and castes operated. **Prominent Indian merchant groups were the baniyas, bohras, khatris, chettis, komattis.**

Option 4 is correct: Hundi or bills of exchange became an important form of money transaction during the Mughal period. Hundi was a **paper document promising payment of money after a period of time at a certain place**

Source: https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/20252/1/Unit-24.pdf

Q.40) Consider the following statements regarding the social reforms initiated by Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj:
1. He established Deccan Rayat Association, which sought political rights for non-Brahmins.
2. He patronized the Satya Shodhak Samaj, formed by Phule.
3. He initiated a compulsory free primary education for all in his state.
4. He reserved 50% government jobs for lower castes in his princely state of Kolhapur.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
a) 2, 3, and 4 only
b) 1, 2, and 4 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1, 2, 3, and 4

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj was first Maharaja of the princely state of Kolhapur. He was also known as Rajarshi Shahu. He was considered a true democrat and social reformer. He occupied the throne of Kolhapur for 28 years, from 1894 to 1922, and during this period he initiated numerous social reforms in his empire.

Statement 1 is correct: Shahu Maharaj **established the Deccan Rayat Association** in Nipani during 1916. The association sought to **secure political rights for non-Brahmins** and invite their equal participation in politics.

Statement 2 is correct: Shahu Maharaj was influenced by the works of Jyotiba Phule, and he **patronized the Satya Shodhak Samaj, formed by Phule.**

Statement 3 is correct: He also initiated a **compulsory free primary education** for all in his state. Shahu Maharaj established hostels and he established the Miss Clarke Boarding School for the socially quarantined segments of the community. He introduced several scholarships for the poor but meritorious students from backward castes.

Statement 4 is correct: On July 26, 1902, **Shahu Maharaj gave a historic order to reserve 50% government jobs for lower castes in his princely state of Kolhapur**. This was one of the earliest instances of reservation for lower castes as a matter of state policy.

Source: https://ekbharat.gov.in/images/InstituteActivities/Documents/44549/Report%201.pdf
https://thesatyashodhak.com/what-was-shahu-maharajs-historic-1902-reservation-order/
https://www.etvbharat.com/english/national/bharat/chhatrapati-shahu-maharaj-the-father-of-imperative-social-reforms/na20220227062315145

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Q.41) Consider the following:
The arrival of Babur into India led to the
1. Introduction of gunpowder in the subcontinent
2. Introduction of the arch and dome in the region's architecture
3. Establishment of Timurid dynasty in the region
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
Statement 1 is *incorrect*. Gunpowder technology is believed to have arrived in India by the mid-14th century, but could have been introduced much earlier by the Mongols, who had conquered both China and some borderlands of India, perhaps as early as the mid-13th century.
Statement 2 is *incorrect*. The establishment of Delhi Sultanates led to the introduction of Muslim style of construction in India which was based on **arches, vaults and domes,** on columns and pyramidal towers or slender spires, called trabeated.
Statement 3 is correct. Babur was the founder of the Mughal Empire. **The name Mughal derives from Mongol. They referred to themselves as Timurids, as descendants of the Turkish ruler Timur on the paternal side.**
Source) UPSC Prelims 2015

Q.42) Which of the following factors helped Kanauj become an important center in the politics of early medieval North India?
1. Kanuaj was secure as it was surrounded by hills from all sides.
2. Kanauj was surrounded by a large agrarian expanse to make plenty of land-grants.
3. Kanauj was well-connected by routes towards east and towards south.
Select the correct answer using the code given below.
a) 1 only
b) 1 and 2 only
c) 3 only
d) 2 and 3 only

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
Kanauj, earlier known as Kanyakubja or Mahodaya, situated in the Kanauj district of present Uttar Pradesh assumed a lot of significance in the politics of early medieval north India.
Statement 1 is incorrect: Located in the fertile plains of the Ganga-Yamuna doab, Kanauj stood on an elevated area that could be easily fortified. **Thus, even though it was situated in plains, due to its favourable location, it could be easily fortified and was secure.**
Statement 2 is correct: Besides, Kanauj was rooted in **a large agrarian expanse in the western Ganges plains. Land-grants could be made in plenty from this area.** Naturally, the area attracted many brahmanas who settled here and for subsequent centuries the brahmanas of Kanauj came to be widely esteemed in the royal courts throughout the country.

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Statement 3 is correct: Kanauj was also well-connected by routes going towards east into the Ganges plains as well as with those going to south.

Due to all these factors, it rose to power and became an important nodal point in north. With this development we see a shift of focus from Pataliputra in south Bihar to Kanauj. The latter also came to constitute a central theme in the politics of post-Gupta north India.

Source:

https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/?tab=rm&ogbl#inbox/FMfcgzGmvfRdrZNwdqBCbxFhsLjkHhxC?projector=1&messagePartId=0.1

NCERT History, Satish Chandra, Class 11

Q.43) With reference to the various dynasties of Delhi Sultanate, consider the following pairs:

Dynasty	:	**Founded by**
1. Sayyid dynasty	:	Khizr Khan
2. Tughlaq dynasty	:	Balban
3. Khalji dynasty	:	Alauddin Khalji

How many pairs above are correctly matched?

a) Only one pair

b) Only two pairs

c) All three pairs

d) None of the pairs

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The Delhi Sultanate which reigned India from 1206–1526 A.D has five different dynasties(a) **Slave Dynasty (1206-1290) (b) Khalji Dynasty (1290-1320) (c) Tughlaq Dynasty (1320-1414) (d) Sayyid Dynasty (1414- 1451) and (e) Lodi Dynasty (1451-1526)**.

Pair 1 is correct: The Sayyid dynasty was the fourth dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate, with four rulers ruling from 1414 to 1451. **It was founded by Khizr Khan,** a former governor of Multan. It succeeded the Tughlaq dynasty and ruled the sultanate as a vassal of the Timurid Empire, until they were displaced by the Lodi dynasty.

Pair 2 is incorrect: The Tughlaq dynasty was founded by Ghazi Malik. He assumed the throne under the title of Ghiyath al-Din Tughluq.

Ghiyas ud din Balban was the ninth sultan of the Mamluk dynasty of Delhi.

Pair 3 is incorrect: Jalal-ud-din Khalji (1290-1296) was the founder of Khalji dynasty. He marched out against the **Mongol hordes and successfully halted their entry into India in 1292. Ala-ud-din Khalji (1296–1316)** succeeded Jalal-ud-din khalji and **he took a large number of Mongols as prisoners,** when Mongols ravaged the Delhi region. But the Mongol menace continued and the last major Mongol incursion took place in 1307–08.

Source: Class XI: TN SCERT- Advent of Arabs and Turks

https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/73300/1/Unit-3.pdf (pg no 83,84)

Q.44) With reference to the system of Turkan-i-Chihalgani, consider the following statements:

1. They were primarily employed as bodyguards of the King.
2. Raziya Sultana founded this system to increase her personal security.
3. Before becoming Sultan, Balban was one of the members of this group.

Which of the statements given above is/are **incorrect**?

a) 1 and 2 only

b) 2 only

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c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1 and 3 only

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
Shams-ud-din Iltutmish (1210-36) was a slave of Qutb-Uddin Aibak. He invented **Turkan-i-Chihalgani (a group of 'forty' Turkish slave officers).** Iltutmish intended to use these slaves' expertise, courage, commitment, and loyalty for the **consolidation of his empire.**
Statement 1 is incorrect: These slave officers possessed excellent qualities to administer the territories and were **appointed as governor of the provinces by Iltutmish**. For example, **Malik Izzuddin Kabir Khan Ayaz**, the most prominent among a group of 40 slave officers, was appointed as an **iqtadar of Sunam and Raziya appointed him at Lahore and also gave iqta of Multan.**
Statement 2 is incorrect: Shams-ud-din Iltutmish invented Turkan-i-Chihalgani (a group of 'forty' Turkish slave officers). Raziya Sultana (1236-1240) was daughter of Iltutmish, who ascended the throne after a **lot of hurdles put up by the Turkish nobles. Raziya** realized the increasing power of the Turkish slaves, **attempted to offset them by creating a parallel counter-nobility**. This attempt brought her in direct conflict with the Turkish slave officers.
Statement 3 is correct: Ulugh Khan also known as Balban Kishlu Khan was the most ambitious of the group of Forty. He was the commander of the Shivalikh territories in the North-West, **He seized** the throne as **Sultan Ghiyas ud-din Balban in 1266.** This group was **finally eliminated by Balban.**
Source: https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/73300/1/Unit-3.pdf

Q.45) Recently one of the state governments has sent a proposal to the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) to get Cyclopean wall, an ancient structure, to be listed in the UNESCO World Heritage Site. In this context, which option best describe the term Cyclopean Wall?
a) It is the remains of the Bridge known as Ram Setu or Adam's bridge.
b) It is an ancient wall built to protect coastal regions of Odisha from the cyclonic effect.
c) It is stone wall which encircles the ancient city of Rajgir.
d) It is the remains of ancient boundary wall of Vijayanagar empire.

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
Bihar government has sent a proposal to the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) to get Cyclopean wall, a more than 2,500 years old structure at Rajgir, listed in the UNESCO World Heritage Site. **The Cyclopean Wall of Rajgir is a 40 km long wall of stone which encircled the ancient city of Rajgir to protect it from external enemies and invaders, built before 3rd century BC**. The wall is among the oldest examples of cyclopean masonry in the world. It is believed to have been built in the pre-Mauryan era.
Source: https://indianexpress.com/article/cities/patna/bihar-unesco-heritage-tag-cyclopean-wall-7871141/

Q.46) With reference to the practice of Sijada and Paibos during Delhi Sultanate, consider the following statements:
1. It was introduced by Sultan Balban.
2. Sijada was a kind of royal sermon given by Sultan.
3. Paibos were the coins with the inscription of Sultan's name in it.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 only

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b) 1 and 3 only
c) 2 only
d) 1 and 2 only

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
In order to impress the people with the strength and awe of his government, Balban maintained a magnificent court. He refused to laugh and joke in the court, and even gave up drinking wine so that no one may see him in a non-serious mood.
Statement 1 is correct: Sultan Balban introduced the ceremony of **sijada (prostration) and paibos (kissing of the monarch's feet)** in the court to exalt his position.
Statements 2 and 3 are incorrect: The khutba was the **formal sermon** following the congregational prayer on Fridays wherein the name of the Sultan was mentioned as the **head of the community.** Coinage was the ruler's prerogative and **rulers name were inscribed on the coins (Sikka).**
The practice of Sijada and Paibos is a kind of ceremony invented by Balban to raise his power and prestige. Sijada means prostration and Paibos means kissing of the monarch's feet.
Source:
https://nios.ac.in/media/documents/SrSec315NEW/315_History_Eng/315_History_Eng_Lesson9.pdf
https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/20184/1/Unit-16.pdf (pg no 7)

Q.47) Who among the following were referred to as the "New Musalman" during the Khalji dynasty?
a) Indians who converted to Islam
b) The Abyssinian slaves who recently converted to Islam
c) Mongols who converted to Islam
d) Non-Turkish free-born foreigners

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
During the rule of Khaljis and Tughlaqs the doors of nobility were opened to people of diverse backgrounds and it was no longer the preserve of the Turks only.
Option a and b is incorrect: Alauddin Khalji, to erode the power of the older Turkish nobility brought in new groups such as the **Mongols, Indians and Abyssinians into the noble class**. **They were not known as New Musalman (muslims).**
Option c is correct: The Mongols who converted to Islam were called as New Musalmans during the Khalji dynasty. The Mongols were **defeated by Jalaluddin Khalji** near Balban's frontier line of Tabarhind, Sunam. The demoralised Mongols agreed to a truce and about 4000 Mongols were **converted to Islam and settled near Delhi**.
Option d is incorrect: The **Tajik were the non-Turkish free-born foreigners** of high lineage, largely Persians. They were **not known as New Musalman (muslims).**
Source: https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/73300/1/Unit-3.pdf

Q.48) He created a department of agriculture named Diwan-i-Kohi and he issued loans to farmers. He also introduced a token currency and ordered that it should be accepted as equivalent to the silver coin. Identify this King from the options given below.
a) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
b) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
c) Firuz Shah Tughlaq
d) Nasiruddin Muhammad Shah

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Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Option a is incorrect: Ghiyath al-Din Tughlaq was the Sultan of Delhi from **1320 to 1325**. He was the **first sultan of the Tughlaq dynasty.** He founded the city of Tughlakabad. He **died in 1325** when a pavilion built in his honour collapsed.

Option b is correct: Muhammad Bin Tughlaq (1325-1351) was an innovator. He established a **separate department (Diwan-i- Kohi) to take care of agriculture** and **loans were advanced to farmers** for purchase of cattle, seeds and digging of wells but to no avail.

He introduced a **token currency. But t**he Government could not prevent people from forging the fake coins and soon the fake coins flooded the markets. Thus, the Sultan was forced to withdraw the token currency.

Option c is incorrect: Firuz Shah Tughlaq (1351–1388) reintroduced the system of hereditary appointments to offices which was discouraged by Alauddin Khalji and he established a separate government department named Diwan i Bandagani to look after the welfare of slaves.

Option d is incorrect: Nasir-Uddin Muhammad Shah (1394–1412) was the last Tughlaq ruler, whose reign witnessed the **invasion of Timur from Central Asia.** On hearing the news of arrival of Timur, Sultan Nasir-ud-din fled Delhi and then the **Sayyid and Lodi dynasties ruled Delhi from 1414 to 1526.**

Source:

https://nios.ac.in/media/documents/SrSec315NEW/315_History_Eng/315_History_Eng_Lesson9.pdf (pg no 145)

Class XI: TN SCERT - Advent of Arabs and Turks

Q.49) With respect to the history of Medieval India, which among the following are the major contributions of Tomara dynasty?

1. They constructed waterworks in the Delhi area.
2. They installed the famous 'iron pillar' in Mehrauli.
3. They started exclusive colleges for female education.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

a) 1 only
b) 1 and 2 only
c) 3 only
d) 2 and 3 only

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The Tomara dynasty ruled the Hariyana (Haryana) country with their capital at Dhillika (Delhi) and they are believed to be a feudatory of the Pratiharas.

Option 1 is correct: The Tomaras were associated with the construction of the earliest surviving waterworks in the Delhi area. Anangapala II was the founder of the citadel of Lal Kot in the Mehrauli area and also built a tank known as the Anang Tal. Similarly, the famous Suraj Kund reservoir (near Faridabad, Haryana) is said to have been commissioned by a Tomara king named Surajpala.

Option 2 is incorrect: The iron pillar at Mehrauli carries an 11th century inscription which refers to one of the most famous kings of the Tomara dynasty. **However, the Tomars did not install that iron pillar.** The iron pillar of Delhi is a structure 7.21 metres high that was constructed by Chandragupta II. The Pillar is famous for its non-rusted state, despite being made of 99% iron, and having been constructed in the 5th century CE.

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Option 3 is incorrect: The Tomaras did not start any colleges for female education. They had a very short rule in the Delhi Area. They often had conflicts with the Chahamanas of Shakambhari, and later, their rule was followed by that of the Chahamanas.
Source: NCERT+ tamil nadu board+ poonam dalal dhaiya ch 19

Q.50) Which of the following describes the term 'Narasingapettai Nagaswaram', which was recently in news?
a) It is a hand-made classical wind music instrument of Tamil Nadu.
b) It is a milk product mainly made in Andhra Pradesh.
c) It is an intricately carved brass work of Karnataka.
d) It is a special variety of rice grown only in Tamil Nadu.

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
Option a is correct: The Narasingapettai Nagaswaram has earned the Geographical Indication (GI) tag under 'musical instruments of class 15'. **Narasinghapettai nagaswaram is a classical wind music instrument that is traditionally made in a village near Kumbakonam, Tamil Nadu**. The unique feature of the nagaswaram is its production process, which is handmade. It is made of wood and metal. The major portion of the 'Narasinghapettai nagaswaram' is made from the Aacha (Hardwickia binata) tree. The instrument has also been accorded a high status as a 'Mangala Vadyam' and is played in religious ceremonies, auspicious occasions, and classical concerts.

Source: https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/trichy/tamil-nadu-gi-tag-for-handmade-narasingapettai-nagaswaram/articleshow/90342793.cms
https://indianexpress.com/article/cities/chennai/narasinganpettai-nagaswaram-classical-wind-music-instrument-gi-tag-7846468/

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